THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 8th September.

THERE is a rumour abroad among the Officers of the East Indian Railway Company that Mr. Barclay, the present Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, assumes charge of the Traffic Department, East Indian Railway, *vice* Mr. Carter.

MR. WALTER WREN, of the firm of Messrs Wren and Gurney, who crams young men for the Indian Civil Service Examination, says that the raising of the age for the examination will not benefit Indians, because, as they mature early, they stand a better chance at nineteen of beating Englishmen of their own age than they do at a later period of life. As a proof of this assertion, he points to the remarkable successes, achieved by Mr. Aravinda A. Ghose and Mr. Satish C. Mukerji, though they are only seventeen years of age. Of Mr. Aravinda A. Ghose, Mr. Wren says, "He is a genius. He is first in classics, scoring 1,011 marks out of a possible 1200, or, put in a different way, 1211 out of a possible 1400. One thousand marks are very rarely scored. Thus, he has beaten English boys on their special ground, Latin and Greek." Mr. Wren's knowledge of Indian youths is very limited, and his opinion is not entitled to much weight.

AN eminent Paris doctor declares that influenza is now breaking out in its secondary and most dangerous form, namely, *angina pectoris*.

BULGARIAN elections have passed off quietly and are favorable to Government, especially to M. Stumbouloff.

IN obedience to the request of the Unions, nine thousand of the employes at the Broken Hills Mines have struck work.

IT is reported from Bombay that the Petit Baronetcy will be endowed by the first Baronet, Sir Dinshaw Monockjee Petit, with a trust fund of 25 lakhs to secure an income of a lakh of rupees per annum.

IN the Recorder's Court, Rangoon, on the 2nd instant, an application was made, and granted, for a transfer of the case of the Queen Empress *vs.* Rice to the District Magistrate's Court in Rangoon.

THE process recommended by Dr. King, of Madras, for preserving animal lymph for vaccination purposes is "an admixture of lanoline, or oily matter obtained from the wool of lambs."

A DIRECT mail service and money order exchanges with the British East African Company's officer at Mombassa and Lamu have been arranged for by the Indian Postal Department.

THE desirability of appointing a Revenue Commissioner for British Beluchistan is likely to come under consideration shortly, "as the Province is steadily expanding."

THE following movements of the members of the Viceroy's Council are said to have been arranged :—Sir Charles Elliot will go to Scinde to inspect minutely the irrigation works there, then on to Kurrachee, reaching Calcutta late in November. The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins will make a tour through Burmah and the Andamans. Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, goes on furlough in November.

MAHARAJA Dhuleep Singh's repentance has led his following to sue for pardon. The three Sikh sirdars who attempted to intrigue in his name and were living in exile at Pondicherry for nearly four years past, have asked to be forgiven, and, a contemporary says, "they will be allowed to return to British India, as too insignificant to make their whereabouts of any consequence."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is said to have finally approved the plans for the Benares water-works as prepared by Mr Hughes, the Municipal Supervising Engineer, and they will be put in hand accordingly. Orders on the drainage project are still held in abeyance pending the report on the scheme by Mr. Baldwin-Latham and the settlement of the vexed question as to the pollution of the river.

Tuesday, 9th September.

'IT is a pity', the *Bombay Gazette* writes, 'that when Sir John Gorst was questioned during the Indian Budget debate upon the railway intentions of the Government of India, he was not asked to state what was meant to be done with the scheme for continuing the Delhi-Kalka Railway to Simla. The report now is that the line is to be begun as soon as possible after arrangements have been completed with the Delhi-Kalka Company, and it would have been well if Sir John Gorst had been asked what the line is to cost, what the monthly cost upon it will be, even while it is carrying a maximum of traffic, and finally what need there is for making this line until every railway in India for which necessity can be pleaded has been made. * * A railway whose chief function would be to carry the official population of Simla to the hill top in March, and bring it down again in October, has no *raison d'etre* that will satisfy any one who looks for a return for money spent—and it seems to us that the inopportuneness and wastefulness of the project demand a strong protest.' We fully endorse these remarks.

A KURRACHEE correspondent reports :—"We hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander McHinch resigns his membership of the Bombay Legislative Council owing to the pressure on his time of private and public business. It is probable that a Native member will be appointed to succeed him." The Lahore paper thus comments on the above :—"The fact that Mr. McHinch's public and private work prevents him continuing to act as a Member of Council is especially unfortunate for Kurrachee, which needs an energetic European champion in the apathetic Bombay Council. The same reasons, of course, prevent other prominent Europeans being able to waste time from business in order to make journeys to and from Bombay under the present preposterously inadequate system of communication between Sind and the Central Government. Hence it follows that Kurrachee, which owes its past and present progress, and its hopes of future prosperity, to European energy and enterprise, must be represented in distant Bombay by a Native who, however justly esteemed, cannot be expected to rise to the occasion. This, we think, is another strong argument in favour of the annexation of Sind to the Punjab." This is in the usual style of the Lahore paper, and we all know its worth.

MR. LABOUCHERE asserts that the present Sultan of Turkey is the son of a Kurd slave who was employed in the harem of his reputed father. Mr. Labouchere spent several years at Constantinople as *attache* of the British Embassy there. Another rumour, current at Stamboul, has it that the Sultan is the son of an Armenian coachman attached to the Court. And suppose this is a fact, what then ?

A MURDER, very nearly as horrible as anything in Zola's "La Terre," has just been brought before the Versailles Assizes. An old woman of 72 who lived alone in a village near Pontoise, kept a number of cats, whose unusual mewing one day attracted the attention of the neighbours. The door was forced open, and the old woman, not being seen, a search was made, and she was found hanging from a tree in an adjoining wood. An examination shewed that she had been strangled by a man, whose fingers had left their marks on her throat. Her son was arrested, and confessed his crime. The mother had made over to him her property, a couple of fields, in exchange for an annuity, to get rid of the payment of which he had strangled her, and then hanged her, to make it appear that she had committed suicide. The jury found extenuating circumstances in his case, and he was sentenced to hard labour for life. Fancy extenuating circumstances were found in *murdering* a mother ! The gentlemen of the jury must be adjudged participators in the guilt.

THE Government of India has ruled that when it is proposed to grant to any officer for special work of any description a bonus or honorarium which will require the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, the consent to the Government of India in the Finance Department must be obtained to the payment of a specific sum before the work is begun.

Wednesday, 10th September.

THE Czar has started to attend the manœuvres in Volhynia. The *Novoe Vremya* denies that the selection of the province of Volhynia, bordering on Austria as the scene of the manœuvres, implies hostile views towards that country.

THE competitive examination for the three English scholarships offered this year by the Nizam's Government will be held in Secunderabad in a few days. It has been suggested by the Education Secretary that the successful candidates shall be first given, at the Government expense, a preparatory training in British India before being shipped off to England; and the question is now before a Committee appointed for its consideration.

A TELEGRAM to a local contemporary states that Mr. Caine leaves England on October 23rd for India on a four months' trip. Most of the time will be spent in the Southern presidency, but he intends to vist several of the Native States, including Mysore, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, and Oodeypore. Possibly he will visit Burmah, and he intends to be present at the Congress in Calcutta. But his principal object is a temperance crusade. He will pay special attention to securing abstainers among the students of the various High Schools and Universities, and hopes to induce the Education Department to adopt a text-book on temperance which Dr. Richardson is prepared to write for Anglo-vernacular schools.

THE *Guardian* thus writes on the life and teachings of Cardinal Newman :—"Cardinal Newman is dead, and we lose in him not only one of the very greatest masters of English style, not only a man of singular purity and beauty of character, not only an eminent example of personal sanctity, but the founder, we may almost say, of the Church of England as we see it. What the Church of England would have become without the Tractarian movement we can faintly guess, and of the Tractarian movement Newman was the living soul and the inspiring genius. Great as his services have been to the communion in which he died, they are as nothing by the side of those he rendered to the communion in which the most eventful years of his life were spent. All that was best in Tractarianism came from him—its reality, its depth, its low estimate of externals, its keen sense of the importance of religion to the individual soul. The conclusion to which it led him were different from those to which it led his most devoted followers, but the premises from which they started, and the temper in which they worked, were identical, and whatever solid success the High Church party has attained since Cardinal Newman's departure has been due to their fidelity to his method and spirit. He will be mourned by many in the Roman Church, but their sorrow will be less than ours, because they have not the same paramount reason to be grateful to him."

A MURDER was committed early on Monday morning in the Jorabagan section of the town, the victim being a young up-country woman, named Ramdidwar. The deceased lived with her husband, Mungul Misser, in a room on the upper floor of No. 31, Banstollah Lane. The husband suspected his wife of infidelity, and hearing that she had received some presents from another man, he questioned her. She admitted having got some cloth from a man, to whom she had given money to purchase the same for her sister's wedding. This happened on Monday, when the husband, apparently believing there was something wrong, left the house, and went and purchased a clasp-knife. Armed with this he retired with his wife as usual, and at 2 A. M. taking out the knife, he ripped open his wife's stomach, and inflicted two gashes on her throat, when the blade of the knife broke, and a portion remained in the wound. In the struggle, the woman's right thumb was nearly severed, and her left hand was also cut. Her cries drew the attention of some co-tenants, one of whom a coachman, saw Mungul coming down the staircase covered with blood. On being questioned, he admitted having murdered his wife, who was found in their room dead. The Police were informed, and the husband, who made no attempt to escape, was taken charge of by the Police.

Thursday, 11th September.

A decree of Emperor Francis Joseph authorizes an outlay of two million florins towards repairing the damage done by floods at Prague and relieving those who have suffered by them.

MOULVIE Khoda Bukhsh, Khan Bahadur, Government Pleader, Patna, has addressed the Commissioner offering on certain conditions to make over to the public a very large collection of books and manuscripts belonging to his father, who was a great bibliophil, and left the collection numbering, with additions made by his son, over three thousand volumes. It was an object with Mr. Grierson, when he was in Patna, to establish a library and create a branch of the Asiatic Society there. A subscription was started to support the establishment, but the sum realised was altogther inadequate for the purpose. The Moulvie, anxious to accomplish the objects of his father and of Mr. Grierson, has built a house for the library, which is now nearly completed. It is estimated that a fund of about Rs 30,000 would suffice to permanently maintain the institution. There are in hand Rs.2,000, and it is thought that there would be no difficulty in raising Rs 13,000 to make up half the required sum, and a request might be made to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rs.15,000 out of the escheated properties of the late Sohadra Kur. The house built by the Moulvie has cost about Rs. 30,000 already, and will require a further sum of Rs. 3,000 to complete it The manuscripts &c, are estimated to be worth two lakhs, and the Moulvie proposes to add about 500 volumes of English books for the use of people not familiar with Arabic and Persian. The donor desires to stipulate for the management of the library and to have a voice in the appointment of his successor.

CAN consumption be cured? The chief incident in connection with the Medical Congress at Berlin is the great impression made on the whole assembly and not least of all on the chief British representatives of the profession, by Professor Robert Koch's declaration connected with his experiments on the bacillus of tuberculosis. The renowned discoverer both of this and the cholera bacillus hopes that he is on the right track towards finding what will prove to be a remedy capable of curing consumption. He has come across several substances that will destroy the bacillus in question when acting upon it outside the diseased organ, and one that, as he is himself persuaded, will destroy it within the affected part itself. So far his experiments have not been made on human beings, but on vertebrate animals that are also mammals; but several eminent physicians who have been conferred with consider that what takes effect on vetebrate animals of lower type can be applied with success to the human frame also, and further, they are of opinion that as Professor Koch has held out a hope it will not be long before he realises it. The eminent bacteriologist, however, has wisely not mentioned what are the component parts of his remedy, so that it is not likely that rash experiments will be made before he is in a position to make some more confident and definite statement.

A TOAD—feathered like a bird and presumably able to fly—undoubtedly would be a curiosity in Natural History. It was reported recently that an animal of this description had arrived in Paris, and much curiosity was awakened by the announcement in the minds not only of zoological students, but also in those of the public. The "flying toad," however, has turned out to be not quite a *canard*, but a peculiar South American lizard. It is covered with prickly tubercles, and when disturbed lies coiled up on the ground like a hedgehog.

A LARGE bridge near Bogoola on the Eastern Bengal Railway was carried away early on Saturday morning. As was the case with the collapse of the Jyntea bridge on the East Indian last year, the structure gave way immediately after a train had passed over.

THE anticipated crisis in connection with the nineteenth Oriental Congress has arisen, but not altogether in the manner expected. Sir George Birdwood, the vice-president, has from the first had many difficulties to contend against, and, says the *Daily News*, it was generally supposed that he would be obliged to abandon the onerous work of organising the meeting proposed to be held in London next year. He has, however, reported to the General Committee that unless specified modifications are made in the constitution of the Executive Committee, of which he is chairman, it will be impossible to hold the Congress in 1891. If no *modus vivendi* can be devised, the special movement in favour of the 1891 Congress will probably collapse, and the Oxford suggestion for a meeting in the following year be adopted by Orientalists generally.

Friday, 12th September.

THE largest gold coin of the day is the gold "loof" of Annam, a flat, round piece, having its value, £65, marked on it in Indian ink. The next sized coin is the "obang" of Japan, worth about £10, after which comes the Ashantee "benda," value £9.

MANY interesting details of the manners and customs of the Chins, and more particularly of the Tashon and Baungshe Chins, hitherto practically unknown, came to light in the course of last year's operations, and some of the information acquired has been put together in a brief memorandum by Mr. Ross, the Political Officer with the Haka column. The Tashon country lies in the hills drained by the Nankathe river, south of Manipur. Further south again is the Baungshe country. The Tashons are a peaceful and order loving people. Their capital is a large village called Falam, where the Chiefs live: but many homesteads are scattered about the country like farms, and it is very rare to come across a stockaded village. The Government, such as it is, is in the hands of Chiefs, who form a sort of aristocracy. The son of a Chief is himself a Chief, and respected and honoured by the people as such, no matter how poor or squalid his condition may have become. Laws there are none, except the one law of might. Certain customs have obtained the force of law, but there are no recognised means of enforcing them except in trivial cases, and a crime punishable by death (such as adultery) in a poor man is committed with impunity by a rich or influential one.

THE Chins are spirit-worshippers and sacrifice to five nats—to Rong, the most powerful of all, who lives in the thick forest on the Rongtlang peak; and to Mwe, who haunts a large tree near Haka, the chief village of the Baungshes. These are the two great spirits who make the earth give her increase, and ward off sickness and the arms of enemies. The dead are buried within the dwelling enclosure, except in the case of a Chin who has been killed by enemies. Such an one it is not considered lucky to bury inside the village A Chief is buried in a sitting posture, with his Chief's plume on his head and his robes about him. Every event in a Chin's life is celebrated with feasting and drinking, and funerals are no exceptions to the rule, though the feast is tinged with a strain of mourning. The language of the two tribes, the Tashons and Baungshes, differs only dialectically. They have no written language nor any means of recording dates. They have no names for the months or days of the week. Time for them is divided into the broad divisions of cold and wet and hot weather, the changes of the moon, day and night, and morning, noon and evening.

How Jews are treated in Russia appears from an extract from a letter which has been received from Odessa. A Jew was sitting in a tram-car when a Russian officer of the rank of General jumped into the car: but there being no vacant seat, he ordered the Jew to leave his place. This the Jew refused to do. The General asked the Jew, "Do you know who I am? I am General ——." The Jew replied: "You are a General of the Military, not of Civilians.' The General then pulled him off his seat, and took the place himself. Afterwards the General reported what had taken place to the Commissioner of Odessa, who in his turn sent a notification to the newspapers to the effect that from that date when riding in tram-cars the Jews are to have no places if they are required by Russians. should the Jews object, they are to be handed over to the Police, and the Deputy Commissioner may, without trial, award them twenty-five stripes, and order them to quit Odessa within 24 hours. When this order was published in the papers, the Governor-General telephoned to the Chief Commissioner, and ordered him to recall it, because it would bring about a revolution as on a former occasion. The Governor-General, who was expected soon, intimated that such orders should not be given to the Russians.

COMMENTING on the Calcutta gold-mining mania the *Bombay Gazette* remarks:—"On the whole, the rain gauge betting in Bombay, which has lately been put down by legislation, seemed to offer a less risky means of speculation. There was at least a shower of rain to gamble upon. But in the case of these Bengal mining companies, which are springing up day after day, it is doubtful if there is anything so substantial even as that. The only question now is, how long the gamble can be kept up. Excitement feeds on excitement, and cannot last for ever. Sober moments must come by and by, and then we may prepare for a rushing down as rapid as the rushing up has been. Meanwhile, some one must be making a good deal of money, which is the same thing as saying that before accounts have been finally settled, some one must lose a good deal."

Saturday, 13th September.

THE Government of India is reported to be considering the desirability of abolishing the appointments of Registrars in the different Secretariats. These officials are regarded as mere post offices through which the work passes from the superior officers of the department to the different branches. The idea is to give the senior superintendent of each office an extra allowance for the extra work which will devolve upon him if the registrarship is abolished. The saving to Government will be great, for each registrar draws, it is believed, Rs. 700 a month and in one or two instances Rs. 850.

WHAT seems likely to be one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of Arctic exploration will begin in 1892. Dr. Nansen, whose wonderful journey across Greenland on foot has made him famous as an explorer, proposes to fit out a shall ship —of only 170 tons—specially constructed so that the ice cannot crush it but will force it, when hemmed in, on to the top of the ice floes. With this boat and with twelve companions he hopes to solve two great questions of Polar exploration; first, is there a passage going north from Behring's Strait through the Polar regions and down to the coast of Greenland; second, what are the meteorological and other conditions of the immediate vicinity of the North Pole? Dr. Nansen holds that the Siberian River, the Lena, enforced by the currents of the Obi and Yenisei, sends an enormous volume of comparatively warm water upward towards the Pole, that it is reasonable to suppose that this current may make a sea of open water near the Pole, and that a passage from it and to it may be found. This theory, curiously enough, is strongly confirmed by the extraordinary fact that relics left by the crew of the ill-fated "Jeannette" were found three years after the vessel sank near Julianshaab in Greenland, having been carried from the opposite side of the Polar Sea on an ice float. The Nansen expedition will be provisioned for five years. The world will look forward to the results of this novel experiment with interest and expectation.

A MINUTE has been issued, by the Legal Remembrancer, of Bombay, on the subject of the compulsory removal of the lepers to the Trombay and Ratnagiri asylums. He expresses the opinion that leprosy having, under section 12 of the Bombay Act VI of 1867, been declared an infectious disease and dangerous to life and health, lepers may be compulsorily removed to these institutions, which have been made sanitaria under the same Act under magisterial orders The Government has consequently issued a Resolution instructing the Judicial Department to invite the attention of Presidency Magistrates to the Legal Remembrancer's opinion. As both the institutions are small, but little change can be effected till the new place is built.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"The appointment of a Committee to perform for the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department the service which Mr. R. G. Macdonald's Committee did in 1888-89 for the Irrigation, Buildings and Roads Branches will be welcomed by many overworked servants of the State on the various railway systems. The Committee is to try and reduce routine connected with accounts in all departments of open lines and in the offices of lines under construction. The views of State Railway officers are to be freely taken; and on all the main questions that may come under discussion the opinions of selected officers of Companies managing railways are to be sought. The Committee will assemble at Lahore in November and will subsequently visit Lucknow, Calcutta and the head-quarters of some railways where construction is in full progress. Officers of all grades of the Railway Branch will now be given the fullest scope for stating their grievances against the office routine connected with the expenditure of cash and materials, and every suggestion which they can make for simplification of procedure will be fully considered. The station-masters will not be forgotten, and, if possible, the burden of their accounts of revenue collection will be lightened."

THE Fancy Fair at Simla in aid of the Ripon Hospital and the Dufferin Fund was opened on the 5th instant, and promises to be a great success. Among the visitors at the opening were the Viceroy and staff, Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Lyall, Sir Andrew Scoble and several other of the *elite*.

AT the Railway Conference held at Cawnpore last week, at which representatives of all the Railways in Bengal were present, it was decided to adopt the new time-tables of the accelerated run from 1st October next.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the 15*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Small Oscillations of an Elastic Solid.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 16*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Change of State in Bodies produced by Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., O. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 18*th Inst.*, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Spectroscope and Spectrum Analysis.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 13th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

THE RIPON COLLEGE IMBROGLIO.

THE question of a partial disaffiliation of Ripon College came up before the Senate of the Calcutta University for consideration on Saturday last. The meeting at the Senate House was numerously attended. Upwards of 75 members were present. The Vice-Chancellor was in the Chair. He opened the proceedings by reading the following letter which was addressed to him by 18 members of the Senate :

TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE,
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
Calcutta, 8th September, 1890.

Gentlemen,—It having been brought to our notice that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has resolved to recommend the disaffiliation in law of the Ripon College from October, 1890, to May, 1891, we, the undersigned, request the favour of your convening an early meeting of the Senate for the purpose of considering the propriety of the above Resolution.

As several of us intend leaving Calcutta within a short time, we should deem it a favour if you could kindly convene the meeting on any day before the 16th instant, or include this matter in the list of business to be transacted at the next meeting, fixed for the 13th instant.

We further request the favour of your not forwarding the above recommendation to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council until after the matter has been considered by the Senate.

If the Resolution has already been forwarded, we beg that notice of this requisition be sent without delay to the Government of India.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

Narendra Krishna, Rajendralala Mitra, Romesh Chunder Mitter, O. C. Dutt, Surja Kumar Sarvadhikari, K. S. Macdonald, Sarada Churn Mitter, Bunkim Chunder Chatterji, Lal Madhub Mukerji, Gour Das Bysack, Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Annada Prosad Banerji, Lal Behary Day, Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, Syed Amir Hossein, Abdul Lutif, Juggobundhu Bose M. D.

Mr. Cotton then moved the following Resolution, seconded by Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur :

"That the proprietor of the Ripon College having admitted the existence of irregularities in connection with his institution and having taken steps to prevent their recurrence in future, the Senate, while concurring with the Resolution of the Syndicate that the Management of the college should be censured for laxity of supervision, are of opinion that the facts of the case do not justify the recommendation of the Syndicate to the Government of India that the Ripon College should be disaffiliated in law from the 1st October 1890 to the end of the current session, that is, the 31st May 1891."

Although Mr. Cotton was frequently interrupted by the Opposition, he kept his temper and maintained his position with great dignity. He adduced several instances, in which, as he pointed out, the same irregularities which were complained of against the Ripon College had taken place in Government Colleges, and yet were lightly passed over by the Syndicate, with Sir Alfred Croft as Chairman. Here is the case of the Krishnagar Government College :

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE, FOR THE YEAR 1880-81. No. 9. *The 18th December.*

Present: A. W. CROFT ESQ., in the Chair ; THE HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS. BABU ANNADA PROSAD BANNERJEE ; DR. H. CAYLEY.

89. Read the following Correspondence forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal :—

(1.) Copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Principal, Krishnagar College, dated the 14th December 1880.

(2.) Copy of a letter from Baranasi Roy, Law Lecturer, Krishnagur College, to the Officiating Principal, Krishnagur, College, dated the 17th December 1880, from which it appeared that Bidhubhusan Banerjee, B. A., whom the Law Lecturer, Krishnagur College certified as having attended lectures in law "40 times from March to November 1880" did not as a rule attend such lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, the regular lecture days, but on Saturdays and Sundays.

ORDERED :—That Bidhubhushan Banerjee B. A., be disqualified for the ensuing B. L. examination, as the Register shewing his attendance appears to have been falsified throughout the year.

(Sd.) CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

CONFIRMED.
(Sd.) A CROFT. *Chairman.*

Here the only punishment which was inflicted was upon the student who had practised the deception, and upon the Professor who had given the Certificate and who was called upon to resign. In the case of the Ripon College, on the contrary, the boy was granted a free pardon, was turned into Queen's evidence, and the College was attacked. Why there should be one measure of justice for a Government College and another for a private College is what we cannot understand. Was it not demoralising to the last degree to the student to grant him a free pardon when he at least must have been a party to the fraud that was committed ? The only defence, when pushed into a corner, Sir Alfred Croft could make was that this was an isolated case, and could not be compared with the irregularities in connection with the Ripon College. But it was obvious in the face of the papers that if it were not for the 'isolated' case of Bipin Behary Sen, the Syndicate would not have recommended disaffiliation of the erring College.

The burden of Sir Alfred Croft's speech was the vindication of the position taken up by the Syndicate. When he sat down, the gentlemen who had gathered together to support the chief of the Education Department cheered him lustily. This was, however, in strange contrast with the ominous silence maintained by the Senators assembled in the body of the Hall. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald, for a long time Principal of the Free Church College, spoke out some solid truths. It was evident that Mr. Macdonald felt strongly on the subject, and while we admire the boldness and sincerity of his convictions, we venture to think that his speech would have been more effective if it had been more moderate. At this stage the excitement became intense, when Sir Comer Petheram, with admirable tact and judgment, threw oil on the troubled waters. He said that any conflict that might occur between the Senate and the Syndicate was highly to be deprecated. He was strongly in favour of the maintenance of discipline. The Syndicate, he said, would be wanting in its duty, if it did not put down such irregularities as were complained of against Ripon College, with a high-hand. Without pledging himself to any distinct expression of opinion as to the course which should be followed with regard to the disaffiliation question, he urged the absolute necessity of insisting upon such guarantees being taken as would justify the University in keeping its connection with Ripon College. Mr. Manmohun Ghose taking up the hint thrown out by the Chief Justice gave it a practical form with that inimitable tact of which he is so well-known to be a master. The amendment he moved was as follows :

"With reference to the suggestion thrown out by Sir Comer Petheram of the desirability of obtaining satisfactory guarantees for the future conduct of the Ripon College, the Senate resolves that without proceeding to the extreme length of disaffiliating the law classes of that college, this debate be postponed for three months in order to see whether the proprietor of the Ripon College will act in a manner as to justify the University in allowing it to continue its connection therewith."

Sir Henry Harrison in a masterly speech seconded the Resolution. It was one of the finest speeches that we have ever listened to at the Senate House, and carried home conviction by its unerring force and logic. He said that he would maintain the power and privileges of the Syndicate in all matters pertaining to the government of the University. He would not in any way weaken the executive power of the University, but at the same time. the authority of the Senate must be respected, due regard being had to the subordinate position of the Syndicate in relation to the Senate. He keenly felt that the punishment in this case was very severe, and he was strongly of opinion that it would defeat its own end, by the sympathy which it would arouse on behalf of the College that was sought to be punished. Then came the tall talk of Dr. MacLeod and his platitudes about 'unbending rectitude'. His words evoked no response. We beg Mr. Tawney's pardon for not noticing his performance of the evening. It was in truth a performance. Referring to the rule about percentage, he talked about 'conjectural emendations of the Registrar' in such a humorous way as to cause great merriment among the grave Senators. In the midst of the discussion, while the battle was furiously raging, the Syndicate held a Council of war, about whose conclusions, of course, we are ignorant. There has hardly been a more acrimonious discussion in the Senate for a long time past. Hard hits were given on both sides, and motives were freely ascribed and were as vigorously repelled. It was clear that the question had excited very great feeling, and but for the timely and statesman-like action of Sir Comer Petheram and Sir Henry Harrison, it is difficult to know what the result would have been. We are sorry to note that the Vice-Chancellor in his summing up exhibited a measure of warmth which was unbecoming one in his high position. He showed some indignation at the attacks of the Press. This part of the speech might easily have been left unsaid. On a show of hands, it was found that 34 voted for and 35 against the amendment. On a division being taken, the amendment was carried by a majority of 38 against 35. The disaffiliation of Ripon College has, we trust, thus been averted, and the Syndicate has been allowed an opportunity of honorably retiring from an untenable position.

It is impossible to publish all the names of the members of the Senate who voted for the amendment. But amongst others we noticed the following :—

The Honble Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice; Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.; Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur K. C. I. E.; the Hon'ble Prince Ferok Shah; the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison; Nawab Bahadur Abdul Lutif; Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji C. S. I.; the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossain Khan; the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton; the Rev. Father Lafont C. I. E.; the Rev. K. S. Macdonald; Babu Annada Prasad Banerji, the late Senior Government Pleader, High Court.

A large crowd of graduates and under-graduates had gathered outside the Senate House, anxiously awaiting the result for over three hours. The Senators when they came out were besieged by this eager crowd, and when the result was announced, they vociferously cheered. This was a clear index of the state of feeling among the community deeply interested in the result.

In the course of his speech Sir Alfred Croft said that "the Senate was on its trial." We did not quite understand what he meant. Did he mean to say that if the Senate did not on this occasion register the decree of the Syndicate, it would be severely condemned by public opinion; nay more, that it would be disembodied by the Legislature ? We can hardly believe that this was his meaning. If it was so, all that we can say is that Sir Alfred Croft is utterly ignorant of the state of public opinion in regard to this matter. At any rate he would have exercised a better judgment if he had not indulged in a threat of this kind. We were all along under the impression that Sir Alfred Croft is an eminently sober and discreet man. But we regret to say that his conduct in connection with this disaffiliation question has caused us grievous disappointment.

THE COMING K. ON EDUCATION.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of the Heaven-born Service, has never been known to hide his light under a bushel. He has made himself famous as a speech-maker. His speeches at the dinners on St. Andrew's day, his speeches at the Bengal Legislative Council, deservedly drew the admiration of all who heard or read them. They were always well thought out, and the language used was always chosen with care and scholarly precision before-hand. Extempore orators may be excused for many faults of omission or commission, as incidental to out-pourings on the spur of the moment; but any thing which falls from him, in the course of his public utterances, especially as those of the responsible Ruler of the Central Provinces, must not be lightly thought of, or passed over without adequate consideration.

On the occasion of the opening lately of the new buildings of the Hislop College, Nagpore, Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, presided and delivered an able speech; he took the opportunity to review the reforms in the educational system of the Provinces under his control, which it has been the policy of his administration to introduce and foster.

Three years ago, Mr. Mackenzie declared himself as "a strong advocate of the free development of private enterprise in education of all sorts", and "indicated a preference for either communal or private management of both schools and colleges as opposed to direct Government management." Such a declaration may certainly be considered a bold one, and the policy involved may suit the temper of the authorities at the present time; but is either the declaration or the policy of any practical value? It is all very well to speak of private enterprise, but it is a thing which cannot be had for the mere asking; it must have time to spring up; and what becomes of the people in the meanwhile? Are they to go without education? Mr. Mackenzie was for a long time in Bengal; he must know that education has advanced far and wide within these Provinces; still private enterprise, pure and simple, in the matter of education has but developed itself within very recent times, and even at the present day, it has not spread much beyond the limits of Calcutta.

The education of the people has long before this been accepted as a State duty, and amongst other things, the Despatch of 1854 recommended the maintenance of the existing Government Colleges and High schools, the increase of their number when necessary, and the importance of placing the means of acquiring useful and practical knowledge within reach of the great mass of the people. The Despatch further said that no Government colleges or schools were to be founded where a sufficient number of institutions existed capable, with the aid of Government, of meeting the local demand for education; but new schools and colleges were to be established and temporarily maintained where there was little or no prospect of adequate local effort being made to meet local requirements. The discontinuance of any general system of education entirely provided by Government was anticipated with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, but the progress of education was not to be checked in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school to probable decay. It is clear that the great Charter of Education recognised the principle of maintaining Government institutions except in places where *aided* private effort could supply their place. Even with the development of private enterprise, pure and simple, in and out of Calcutta, and the wide extension of the grant-in-aid system throughout these Provinces, it has been deemed expedient to maintain the Presidency College and other colleges and schools throughout Bengal, Behar and Orissa. If this is so in these admittedly advanced Provinces, what ought to be done in the Central Provinces where private effort was found by the Education Commission to be infinitesimal!

As to communal or private management of both schools and colleges as opposed to Government management it ought to be recollected that the Despatch of 1854 constituted a separate Department of the administration for education, and this Department supervises not only the management of Government colleges and schools, but takes an active share in looking after and directing the progress and conduct of all aided institutions. Mr. Mackenzie is said to be the coming King of Bengal; he is an officer of high abilities and distinction, and the report may prove correct. His advent, however, is likely to eventuate in the abolition of all Government colleges and schools, and the sweeping away of the Department of Public Instruction into the bargain, for he is an advocate of the free development of private enterprise in education of all sorts and communal or private management as opposed to that of Government.

Referring to the Morris College, Mr. Mackenzie had, three years previously, "deprecated strongly the preference shown by the leaders of the local community for an exclusively literary education," and "deplored the narrowness of view which led the authorities of the college to reject on second thoughts and under bad advice" a scheme for converting the Institution into a Technical School "which might have fitted the youth of Nagpore to share in the industrial development of the Province, and in the practical work of the new era that was dawning upon it." This by the way was a very appropriate way of fostering indigenous efforts, and showing consideration for the feelings and wishes of the leaders of the community. Mr. Mackenzie, however, is always kind and forgiving, and though he "regretted the short-sighted prejudice," he would not authoritatively interfere with the "manufacture of superfluous B. A's" but did what he could to give a technical turn to the education imparted, by adding classes on Law and Agriculture for those who would attend them.

Simple-minded people have an impression that a course of general study is required for the improvement of the mind or the cultivation of the intellect, and such a training must precede all professional studies. Mr. Mackenzie is sore on the point of such education as turns out what he calls superfluous B. A's; but is he sure that one can take a proper place in the profession of Law or in the higher branches of Engineering without such a preliminary education as would be equivalent to turn out a B.A? In the United Kingdom a person who has taken his degree is considered to be a man of education and culture, but here in India such a degree must be taken to be superfluous, and no index of the general attainments or intellectual training of the individual holding it. Mr. Mackenzie is no enemy of culture, no advocate for teaching only bread and butter sciences; but he asks "can any one pretend that the Indian Universities do turn out men of culture"? and is not the one idea which their alumni have is to secure bread and butter or its oriental equivalents?" It is no discredit to a man to have an idea of bread and butter. It is the prevailing, if not the one idea all over the world, it is the idea which brought, and is bringing every day Englishmen to India, it is the idea which is now taking them to the dreary regions of East and Central Africa. Christian Missionaries, be it said, are impelled by a desire to do good to the heathen, but the majority have an eye to the loaves and fishes—the milk and honey of these lands. But do Englishmen, therefore, leave their education and culture behind, as they left their consciences at the Cape in olden days. Mr. Mackenzie asks:—"what has been the effect up to date of cramming our under-graduates with English poetry and classic prose, with metaphysics and a mutilated system of ethics", and adds "our graduates are either starving at an overcrowded bar or besieging the steps of Government offices. Poetry and the classics, metaphysics and ethics cannot certainly bring rice and *dal* for the nourishment of the body, but they do afford some food for the mind, and even if their study is not sought for this particular purpose, it must have some influence on the mental and moral faculties. It is quite beside the question to descredit a liberal course of study merely because our graduates are starving. At the Post Office in London there were lately upwards of four thousand lady candidates at the rate of eighteen for each vacancy. Doubtless there was want here, but does this tell upon the education of the ladies one way or the other?

Mr. Mackenzie is wroth at the Universities. He considers that "the dominating influence of those great bodies has not yet been sufficiently directed into channels which would be most beneficial to the country at this stage of its progress", that they should recognise that what India wants at the present day is industrial and commercial development, that they ought to perform the function of directing and stimulating high education of all sorts, and ought to fill the place taken in England by South Kensington, the School of Mines, the Owen College and other institutions of technical training"; and that "the present policy of the Universities is not only narrow but is positively mischievous in its results." India is but an humble imitator of the ways of England. When all the Universities there coalesce with the institutions named above, it will be time enough to think of converting the Universities into a huge Technical Institution. Till then the Universities may be safely left to perform their allotted vocation. We may now only refer to the mischievous results.

Mr. Mackenzie says, "we have a few native captains of labor but hundreds of voluble pleaders and platform orators. They have schemes by the scores for reforming the Empire but no idea of exploiting and developing its resources. Let us have by all means a good native bar, but surely the bar is not the only profession outside Government Service to which our youngmen should be shut up. Yet, practically, this is so at the present time and the result is that we see the country over-run with half-educated self-styled reformers, who having little of that general knowledge which makes the perfect advocate find themselves with no prospects at the bar, and accordingly turn from the *katcheri* to the platform, substitute the new discovered trade of delegate for that of pleader, and inundate the public with torrents of mischievous and frothy declamations. Just as badly digested food produces flatulency in the stomach, so the badly digested cram of our high schools and colleges produces gas in the brain and for this very prevalent malady in India I fear the University system is to be blamed." Mr. Mackenzie had lately been to England on short leave; his health has apparently suffered from a long residence under a tropical sun; he discourses without reason. All the sins of the pleaders are owing to their want of employment. If this is so, how can the University system be held to blame. Has Mr. Mackenzie, secure in his own service, never heard of his "briefless" countrymen thronging the purlieus of the Courts in Westminister, or never putting their feet within their threshold. But a want of 'brief' is no evidence of their want of education, but only evidence of the supply of advocates being greater than the demand. The trade of a delegate, if it can at all be called a trade, is a losing one; it brings in nothing, but costs money over and over again; and this proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that the delegate acts from honest conviction, as much as Mr. Mackenzie himself when he expresses his views, which as he himself says may seem to many Philistine, or heterodox, or exaggerated.

We certainly agree with Mr. Mackenzie in thinking that the Bar should not be the only profession which our young men should seek. He is of opinion that the first thing a young pupil should do would be to use his eyes and hands, and he has accordingly introduced drawing and carpentry as elements of education. We shall watch with interest the result of these measures. We have our doubts as to the success of carpentry and agricultural classes. In this part of the country, the professions of Medicine and Engineering are largely resorted to.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

It is perfectly useless to regret that the Indian Budget should be disposed of in a few hours at the fag-end of the session, instead of being fully debated at an early period. Year after year the representative of the India Office in the House of Commons makes his Budget Statement to a lukewarm and limited audience at a time when it is impossible that any attention should be given to it. It is surely most unfortunate that Parliament which is responsible for the good Government of the teeming and voiceless millions of this country, should be unwilling to spare one night at an early period of the session for the discussion of the Indian Budget. The debate this year was even tamer and more disappointing than usual. Sir John Gorst gave his account of the finances of India to a House which was very meagrely attended, only about a dozen members being present to hear him. He had, however, nothing new to say. The figures he laid before the House were, of course, taken from Sir David Barbour's Financial Statement, which was presented in March last, with this difference that six months ago the Finance Minister estimated that the surplus of 1889-90 was 2¾ crores of rupees, whereas the surplus which the Under-Secretary declared for the past year was 3½ crores. Sir John Gorst briefly discussed the causes of this improvement, which he pointed out was in great part due to the increase of revenue and in a lesser degree to the decrease of expenditure. The largest share of the increase of revenue was, however, due to opium, namely, upwards of a crore of rupees. Sir John had, however, the good sense to say that opium is "a gambling item" in the revenue. The uncertainty of this branch of our revenue is notorious. Sir John also laid stress on the growth of Railway receipts. This item, too, must be regarded as uncertain, as, owing to the slackness of the export trade caused by the rise in exchange, the earnings of our railways have greatly fallen this year. As to the improvement due to the decrease of expenditure, Sir John was constrained to admit that a great deal of this expenditure was not saved; it was only postponed. The total improvement, adding the increase in the receipts to the decrease in the expenditure, has been 4¼ crores; but of this some part belonged not to the Imperial, but to the Provincial Government. The total Imperial improvement for 1889-90 Sir John put down at 3½ crores. Coming to the current year, the Under-Secretary told the House that when Sir David Barbour presented his Budget in March last he estimated that the surplus of the year would be only 27 lakhs; but it has now grown up to nearly two crores—a result which is entirely due to the rise in the rate of exchange. Had it not been for the rise in exchange the financial position would have been worse by upwards of half-a-crore than when the Budget was presented. There has already been a loss of 4 lakhs on opium and a loss of 32 lakhs on railways—facts which should be carefully borne in mind. Sir John Gorst states in plain terms that although there is at present a surplus of nearly two crores, it cannot be reckoned on with any thing like certainty.

Now, what should the Government of India do with the surplus in possession? Sir John Gorst tells us that two courses are open to it. One would be the remission of taxation, and the other the restoration of the Famine Insurance Fund. Sir John, of course, gave the usual explanations with regard to the nature and objects of this Fund with which we are so familiar. As we have discussed this subject *ad nauseum*, we need not say anything about it here. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the India Office distinctly recognises that the first duty of Government when it has a surplus to dispose of would be to restore the Famine Grant, as it has now become the fashion to call the Famine Insurance Fund. The restoration of this Fund will be hailed with delight throughout the length and breadth of this country. Sir John Gorst observed:—"With regard to the Salt-tax, in which certain honourable members took so much interest, although it was a tax which ought to be and which should be removed as soon as that course was financially possible, he thought the figures he had quoted would encourage honourable members and the Government of India to restore the famine grant instead. As far as the salt tax was concerned, he could only refer to the statements he had made by the authority of the Secretary of State to the effect that the salt duty should be considered as a temporary measure, and that the reduction of it should be effected as speedily as possible." The reader knows that we have already been strongly opposed to any reduction of the salt tax. When Sir Evelyn Baring announced a lowering of the salt duties in his "Prosperity Budget" we felt it our duty to condemn the measure, which involved a wanton sacrifice of revenue to the extent of nearly a crore and a half. We then predicted that the Government would sooner or later find it necessary to again raise the salt tax and its enhancement would be great dissatisfaction throughout the country. Our predictions have been verified to the letter—indeed, much sooner than we had ourselves expected. The Government cannot be too careful in again reducing the salt tax, more particularly in view of the steadily increasing cultivation of the poppy in China. If any remission of taxation is to be made, the "odious" income-tax should first of all be knocked on the head In removing taxes, that tax deserves priority of attention which presses upon the people most, and the assessment and collection of which is attended with injustice, hardship and oppression. The salt tax does not come under this category. We admit that it is objectionable to tax a necessary of life; but then England taxes tea which is regarded as a necessary of life with the English people. Again, the poorer classes of India ought to make some contribution for the protection which they receive, and the salt tax, which is a capitation tax, is the least objectionable form that can be devised for the purpose. To surrender any portion of the salt tax is to make a wanton sacrifice of revenue.

In the discussion which followed Sir John Gorst's statement, Mr. Bradlaugh, as might have been expected, took a prominent part. He condemned strongly the action of Government in presenting the Indian Budget at such a late period of the session. He commented upon the rise in the price of salt in India, in consequence of the formation and action of the Salt Syndicate in England, and strongly protested against a state of the law which permitted the establishment of such bodies for illegal objects. Mr. Bradlaugh had intended to move an amendment to the formal Resolution proposed by Sir John Gorst; but Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Committees, did not countenance the submission of any amendment. He said that there was no precedent in favour of the proceeding and that there was none against it. After this expression of opinion from the Chair, Mr. Bradlaugh said that he would not submit his amendment so as not even to provoke the semblance of a precedent. He was followed by Sir Roper Lethbridge, who regretted the abolition of the old custom by which discussion might be raised upon general questions in the debate on the Budget. Sir Roper expressed the opinion that the Government of India was really using its years of prosperity in such a manner as to enable it to face the years of adversity which undoubtedly must come. He urged that the Government should take advantage of the opportunity presented by the fortunate turn in exchange to push forward railway work either by State construction or by encouraging private enterprise. Sir Richard Temple was, as usual, in his robust mood of optimism. He complimented the Under-Secretary of State upon the statement he had made which, Sir Richard thought, showed that every thing necessary was being done for the benefit of the people of India. Sir Richard, however, took up an unassailable position when he said that even if the cultivation of the poppy were stopped in India, it would do no good to the Chinese, as China produced more opium than India and demand for the drug would continue in China. Mr. Seymour Keay pertinently observed that Sir Richard Temple was the most optimist of Indian Officials. He regretted that he was unable to endorse the statements of the Under-Secretary as to the general prosperity of India and pointed out that the small land-owners were, as a matter of fact, getting more and more involved in debt. Sir John Gorst, in replying to his critics, stated that it was not his fault that the Indian Budget was discussed so late in the session, and then the resolution moved by him was agreed to and the debate came to a close.

THE REGISTRATION OF CARTS IN MUNICIPALITIES.

In the beginning of last month, a cart was engaged by Mr. Hume, the Government prosecutor, in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, to take some goods for him to Dum-Dum. A municipal peon seized the cart because it had not been registered. The carter on the other hand went to the Police station, and laid a complaint, against the peon, of wrongful confinement, and wrongful confinement for the purposes of extention. The Police apparently did not consider the charges proved, but Mr. Sterndale, the Cantonment Magistrate, seems to have been of a different opinion, and in the exercise of his powers, directed the Police to send up the case for trial. The accused peon, however, took the matter up to the High Court, and obtained the issue of a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the case should not be transferred from his file to that of another Magistrate, on the ground that Mr. Sterndale, the Magistrate before whom the case was pending, had private interviews with Mr. Hume, the complainant's employer. A magistrate is often obliged to see people in his own house on business, and there was probably no ground for the transfer of the case, especially as Mr. Sterndale is said to have held that the charges were not sustainable, and that wrongful restraint only had been caused. The rule, however, was not argued to its legitimate conclusion; it was neither discharged nor made absolute; and the case was not sent back, to be determined on its merits, either by the Magistrate before whom it then was, or by another Magistrate. Mr. Justice Prinsep held that the Magistrate had not exercised a wise direction in directing the Police to send up the case, and the whole proceedings were quashed, the accused being directed to be discharged.

The Divisional Bench of the High Court may have been perfectly right in holding that the proceedings were bad *ab initio*; but it is a pity that the trial of the Municipal peon on the charge of wrongful restraint could not be proceeded with. It was verily a test case, and its final decision would have settled the vexed question of the propriety or otherwise of subjecting carts, casually passing through a municipality, to the necessity of being registered within it. The question often arises. What Revenue officers are in the Government service, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen are in Municipal administrations; all are zealous, and for the matter of that, sometimes overzealous too, in wishing to secure an increase of income. A Municipal authority finds his roads cut up by carts not registered by the Municipality, or by carriages and horses which have not paid the tax, and ignoring the law, or not understanding it, he causes carts and carriages which come even occasionally within the limits of his Municipality to be seized, in order that he may make the owners pay the fees or taxes, which he imagines are realiable. Even carts which have been registered, or carriages which have paid the taxes in another Municipality do not escape his eagle eyes, and they are seized because it is supposed that the fees or taxes are nothing but compensation for the use of the roads traversed by the vehicles seized. It is absurd, however, that a carriage which has already paid the tax in Calcutta, should, on driving over to Howrah, have to pay again within the limits of that Municipality, or that a cart proceeding from Calcutta to Barrackpore should be required to be registered again in the Kasipur, Baranagore, and South Barrackpore Municipalities, through which it must pass.

The law is clear on the subject. Sec. 131 Act III of 1884 (B. C.) says that "every carriage.....which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality, and habitually used within it, shall pay the tax," and Sec. 141 says that "every cart which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality, and habi-

tually used within it, shall be registered." It is plain that carriages or carts, which are *not habitually used* within the limits of a Municipality, cannot be brought under the provisions referred to imposing a tax or requiring registration; and it would be quite illegal on the part of a Municipality to seize such carriages or carts on the pretence that they are used, though but *occasionally*, within its limits. The Government in a letter dated so far back as the 22nd April 1878, *i.e.* long before the passing of the above Act, declared that "the law was certainly not intended to authorise the levy of more than one tax or fee in respect of the same carriage, animal or cart." The Municipalities ought to take careful note of the above provisions and the orders of Government referred to, and if notwithsanding these plain directions, an overzealous officer, or an underling like the one at Dum-Dum, is found to override the law and to seize and detain carriages or carts unnecessarily, he ought to be severely punished.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceroy's *levee*, it is stated, will be held at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 16th December, and the drawing-room on the Thursday following. His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 9th December. He will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 21st October on a visit to the Feudatory States in Rajputana.

THE reading room of the Public Library, we are told, will henceforth be kept open on Sundays between the hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. as on week days. The circulating department, however, will not be opened. The reading hours in the evening may with advantage be extended.

WE understand that Mr. Lambert, the Commissioner of Police, is going for a change on short leave. Mr. Bernard will act for him, and Mr. Halliday will take Mr. Bernard's place.

WE hear that the following young men will shortly proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service Examination :—Babus Mohini Mohun Ghuttck, M. A. ; Jnanendra Nath Gupta, M. A. ; Kiran Chunder De, B. A.; Bhawani Prasad Neogy, B. A., and Chittaranjan Das, B. A. There is a counter statement to the effect that two of these young gentlemen are not likely to go at all.

A COMPETITION for thirty-one appointments in the Indian Civil Service will be held in London on the 1st of June next.

MR. SCONCE has just decided that the Calcutta Court of Small Causes has no jurisdiction in cases in which military officers having incurred debts in Calcutta are transferred beyond jurisdiction. This is a serious matter for the trade, and the Trades Association is likely to move the High Court or the legislature, if need be, on the subject.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday last, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins moved that the Bill to amend the Births, Deaths, and Marriages and Registration Act, 1886, be considered. The Hon'ble mover explained that the first section extends to the 1st of April, the time within which certain registers may be examined and acquire evidential value; and that the second removes all doubt as to the power of the Governor-General in Council to appoint separate Commissioners in the several provinces, instead of one set of Commissioners for all India. The Bill was then passed, and the Council adjourned till the 25th instant.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has given the liberal donation of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees to the proposed Khalsa College of the Punjab. The Patiala nobles have followed the example of their generous Chief in subscribing liberally to the proposed College. Altogether Rs. 2,37,000 have been subscribed at Patiala.

WE have seen a prospectus regarding the foundation of a Hindu Theological High School in our midst. It is to be called the "Arya Mission Institution" and is to commence work from January next, under the auspices of a well-to-do and respectable citizen of Calcutta. The 'mission' of the projectors is to impart a religious as well as moral training to the pupils, along with the instruction which they must receive as in other schools, to enable them to pass the Matriculation Examination of the University. The religious instruction will, we understand, be based principally upon the cardinal doctrines of the Hindu religion, as enunciated in the Bhagavat-Gita. If the teachers be adepts in the practice of their profession and at the same time imbued with a true religious spirit, the Institution may no doubt do an immense amount of good. We have hardly any institution of this kind among us, except the one in Madras, which is known as the Madras Theological High School, and which has, through the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the people of that place, proved to be a success. The projected institution here is likely to meet the wants of all true Hindus who may be willing to give their boys a religious training, at the same time that they are acquiring the rudiments of knowlede, and we wish the projectors every success in the undertaking they have set afoot with the best of intentions.

THE labour war in England has again been declared. At Southampton on Tuesday there was a scene of intense excitement in consequence of riots arising out of the dock labourers' strike. Crowds of strikers banded together and stoned two companies of the Oxfordshire Regiment which had been called out to assist in the maintenance of order. Several men were injured. The Riot Act was read by the Mayor, whose premises were promptly stoned. The soldiers were then ordered to charge the mob with fixed bayonets. This was done and many persons were wounded. The streets were for the time cleared, but fresh disturbances were feared, the mob being greatly incensed. The military with the police patrolled the streets in strong force. The presence of the military, however, has preserved order, and Southampton gradually became quiet. The dockers have resumed work.

WE read that at the instance of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, Commissioners of Divisions and heads of Departments have been informed by the Government that the desirability of introducing and extending the use of stores manufactured in India, in preference to imported stores, should always be borne in mind and the substitution effected whenever feasible. Resolutions to this effect have been of course published many times before. We should be glad if practical effect be now given to the resolution.

A BOMBAY telegram of the *Englishman* says that an extensive discovery of counterfeit rupees and postage stamps has been made. The Police have traced the forger, who is now under arrest. The stamps are so well done that the difference can only be detected through the water-mark.

STRANGE news come from St. Petersburgh. The Major-General commanding the troops at Helsinfors and two other military officers have been sentenced to exile to Siberia for theft of Government property. Can the morale of the Russian army be really so low as this?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* telegraphs that Mr. A. J. Read, barrister of Rangoon, was suspended by the Judicial Commissioner for being intoxicated in Court whilst conducting an appeal case, and was directed to show cause on Saturday, the 20th instant, why he should not be further suspended. Some time ago a Calcutta barrister threatened to prosecute Mr. Evans, the Temperance Champion, for insinuating that intemperance was in the ascendant among barristers. What has he to say to Mr. Read's conduct, supposing it is faithfully delineated?

THE Burma Government has ordered the prosecution of Mr. W. G. L. Rice, C. S., for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,800, collected in 1889 from certain villages in the Magwe District as a punitive police tax, and received by Mr. Rice as Deputy Commissioner, but not paid into the Treasury. Mr. Rice is on bail in his own recognizance. This looks very ugly. The Recorder has refused to appoint a special time for the trial of Mr. Rice. The case is to be heard in the ordinary course; and on counsel for the accused urging the hardship and anxiety occasioned to Mr. Rice by the delay, the Recorder remarked that the same grounds would apply to every sessions case when a native or other accused person was committed. The Recorder seems to have proper notions of justice.

WE much regret to hear the death of Babu Womesh Chunder Mitter of Bhowanipur on Monday last. The deceased was one of the many victims of diabetes brought on by sheer hard-work, but latterly he had been suffering also from dysentry. His kindly disposition and genial manners made him popular with all who knew him, and his business capacities also were great. Of this he gave abundant evidence as the successful manager of the Maisadal Raj, the Digaputia Raj and other Wards estates. He was a brother of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, to whom and whose family we offer our sincere condolence.

THE Star Theatre within a short time of its re-opening has brought out three new plays, one of them being *Chanda*, the excellent historical piece which we noticed some time ago, and which is having a good run on the stage. It was repeated yesterday and drew a large house as usual. Day before yesterday two other new pieces, which had been under rehearsal for some time, were put on board and were favourably received by an appreciative audience. The first—*Malinabikash*—an opera from the pen of Babu Girish Chunder Ghose, abounds in good music of a completely new style, which is sure to be liked by the play-going public. The other, *Bancharam*, is a laughable farce by Babu Amritalal Bose abounding in wit and humour. The Bengal Theatre has revived the good old historical play of *Sarojini* and has brought out a new farce entitled *Juger Hujug*.

WEDNESDAY next will be the last of "mail days" under the existing system. The following English mail will be despatched on Thursday, the 25th instant, and on Thursdays succeeding. The Postal authorities remind the public that parcels and money-orders should be posted a day earlier.

NADIA, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Hughli and Dacca are not the only Districts of Bengal that are suffering from the floods. Much damage has also been done in the Faridpur district, where hundreds of villages are under water. People have been rendered homeless and thousands are living on high *machans* almost without food. The *aus* and *amun* crops are gone and the winter crop also is sure to fail. Distress is keen and universal. The duty of the Government in this crisis is heavy. We can only hope it will rise to the occasion. The public are doing all that lies in their power. Something is being done for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Murshidabad. Public subscriptions have been raised to the extent of 30,000 rupees, and it is expected that additional relief will be sent from the Calcutta Relief Fund. Her Highness Maharani Surnamaye and other Zemindars have promised pecuniary help in the matter. A large number of boats have been despatched with supplies to various afflicted villages. Her Highness Maharani Arnakali has paid Rs.1,000, to the Relief Fund. Distress in other parts of the country remains unabated and immediate help is urgently necessary. Famine and disease added to homelessness stare all in the face.

JUDGMENT was given, we hear, on the 8th instant, in the Durbhunga cow riot case by Mr. Maddox. Two of the 22 original Hindu prisoners died during the hearing. The other 20 were sentenced as follows:—Two were fined Rs. 1,000 each or six months' imprisonment; one Rs. 100 or one month's imprisonment; three more, six months' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of fine; one rigorous imprisonment for 12 months; six more, 18 months; and the other seven, one month each. This is startling. The records of the case ought to be sent for by the High Court. We have a strong misgiving that justice has not been done.

THE *Englishman* hears that the statue of Lord Dufferin by Sir Joseph Boehm will probably reach Calcutta in the cold season.

THE Chartered Bank fraud case is still going on and is likely to take up several days more. Most of the charges against Babu Shama Charan Sen have already fallen through and he is being tried by himself on the remaining counts. His son Babu Abinash Chunder Sen will be tried separately. Mr. Jackson contended that the Hon'ble Justice Prinsep having practically ruled before that no charge will go to the Jury unless the offence charged can be proved to have been committed on any particular day, the trial ought not to proceed unless the prosecution can assure that evidence to that effect will be forthcoming. The learned Judge, however, decided to go into evidence independently of such ruling, if any, and the legality of such proceeding has on Mr. Jackson's application been reserved for consideration of the Full Bench, under the Charter. Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Marshall and other Bank employes have under Mr. Jackson's scathing cross-examination made some very damaging admissions and other disclosures, we are told, are on hand. Passages of arms in the meantime between Counsel and the Court are free and frequent and the jury consisting of six European and three native gentlemen, are taking an active part in the cross-examination. The *Statesman* gives the best report of the trial, but a full and verbatim report is also being taken by Mr. Kirkpatrik, the Municipal and Legislative reporter, who has been engaged by the defence for the purpose. The Court is crowded every day and the progress of the trial is being watched with the most anxious solicitude.

IT APPEARS that we were not correctly informed about the admission of Suvarnavaniks into the Hindu Hostel. As far as we are informed the Committee which superintended the erection of the Hostel building is yet in existence, though practically defunct, as it is never consulted. The working of the Institution being held entirely in the hands of the Secretaries the exclusion of the Suvarnavaniks is an arbitrary act of the two Secretaries. There is no record whatever of the abolition of the old Committee, though there is a talk about abolition in order to exclude from the present Committee such men as are not agreeable to the Secretaries. It is said that recently the office of Medical Adviser having become vacant some of the more influential members of the Committee recommended the appointment of a professional man, who, they thought, was the most competent; but unfortunately he was not liked by the Secretaries, who appointed their own *protege*, and the rumour was got up that the Committee was not in existence, but that Sir Alfred Croft intended to appoint a Committee out of such of the old members as were in his opinion competent to advise him. Under the circumstance the selection would be an insult to the present members of the Committee; but knowing the way of working of Sir Alfred Croft we shall not be surprised if the rumour should turn out true. A late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal once said: 'who are the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta to arrogate to themselves a right to any opinion of their own? They are departmental officers under me, and should bow to whatever I say.' Sir Alfred Croft is obviously of the same opinion as regards native committees. Had the question been one of more subscriptions it would have been a different matter; but the subscriptions having been already paid, it is perfectly safe to do anything without caring an iota for the opinions of those who subscribed the necessary funds. The question at issue is:—Are the Suvarnavaniks Hindus? And the most competent man to decide the question is of course an Englishman who knows nothing of Hinduism. No, we beg pardon of the Political Pandits who gave their futwas on the question of Hindu holidays. They are the men for it.

WE were glad to notice some time ago that the District Magistrate of Alipore had been taking steps to rid his own and subordinate Courts of the touts that infest these places. Instead of the salutary effect that we expected we find that much harm has resulted to legal practitioners. Some designing and briefless mukhtears, it appears, had taken it into their heads that unless some of the business of better and more prosperous men is snatched away from them, these mukhtears could never get anything by their profession. The best way to bring this about, they thought, was to apply to the District Magistrate, ostensibly to drive out of the Court premises all touts, a list of which was also submitted to him, but really to diminish indirectly the practice of more successful brother professionals. The Magistrate, who is a young man, was incensed at these touts earning a livelihood by illegal means and at the expense of regular and duly qualified legal practitioners. We regret that Mr. Baker, the Magistrate, acted very hastily in the matter. He did not stoop to enquire whether the persons whose names were set out in the list were in fact touts or *bonafide* mohurirs of duly qualified mukhtears. The result of the application was that the Magistrate issued a most arbitrary and illegal order in which he directed that no mohurirs were to write out any applications or do any other thing in the due execution of their duties as such mohurirs. In obedience to this order most of the mukhtears have to write out and do all things that were heretofore done by their mohurirs. What hardship this is to a professional man with any practice can easily be understood. A few mukhtears who have any worth in them, of course, resent this illegal action of the District Magistrate, and have not stopped employing their mohurirs to do the work that the latter were usually doing. The Suburban Police Court Inspector on every request from the petitioning mukhtears intrudes upon the privacy of the mukhtears' rooms to investigate alleged touting. As far as we understand the law touting is not a cognizable offence, and the Court Inspector can and should be prosecuted as a criminal trespasser every time he so intrudes. It is an extremely sorry sight—the District Magistrate being made to dance at the pulling of the strings by some designing Police Court mukhtears. We hope and trust the District Magistrate will somehow extricate himself from the false position into which he has put himself by his over-zealousness. Abolish touting by all means, but do so regularly and with due regard to law; illegal interference with mohurirs will not effect the purpose. Prosecute the alleged touts for touting, or prosecute the petitioning mukhtears for having given fase information.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c, of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram the military authorities are urging a new survey estimate for the Bolan Railway, *via* the Mushkaf route. The *Pioneer's* theory is that the recent flooding of the existing Railway, at all events its destruction thereby, is due to its construction by civil instead of military Engineers. The taxpayer ought to be jubilant now that the military authorities are so good as to be desirous of spending a few more lakhs of their superfluous money through their own martial hands.

THE Pareshnath Hill piggery case, which excited considerable interest among the Jain community, has been decided against them. It will be remembered that it had, as the result of an application to the High Court, been transferred to the district court of Alipore where it had a prolonged hearing. Mr. Garret delivered judgment on Monday last of which following is a summary:

The judge discredited the genuineness of the firmans of the Emperors Ahmed Shah and Akbar Shah, produced by the plaintiffs in support of their claim to the hill, which they did not attempt to assert before on the basis of these documents, when they had plenty of occasion for doing so, especially at the time when the Government took up land for a sanitarium on the hill. The plaintiffs had, therefore, failed to make out any case of dedication of the hill to their society. There was no evidence to show that Rajah Paresnath Singh was only a trustee or manager on behalf of the Jains, and there was nothing to show that the disputed property was vested in the Jain Sitam ari Society. On the contrary, the hill except so far as the shrines and temples go, and the Modhubani villages, as also the *khotis* and the premises appertaining to them, is in the possession of the Raja of Palgunge, who by oral and documentary evidence had not only proved his title to the *gadi* of Palgunge but also the hill, which is situated within that *gadi*. As regards the piggery established by Mr. Boddam, the Judge held that the Jains having failed to prove any proprietary right to the hill, they were not entitled to restrain a lawful trade. The Raja was not bound under the *ekrar* executed by him with the Jains to abstain from every act calculated to offend their religious feelings, and hence Mr. Boddam could not be held to have violated any rights which the Jains had in the temples and shrines. The plaintiffs had entirely failed to support their claim, and the Judge accordingly dismissed the suit, awarding separate costs to each of the defendants.

The decision has caused great dissatisfaction in the Jain community, and an appeal to the High Court will in all likelihood be made.

THE *Indian Daily News* attempts the following "logical" reply to some of our observations last week on the D'Cruz case:—"The *Patriot* is not as logical as he would wish to appear in comparing such cases as the D'Cruz case tried at the recent Sessions with the Maiti practice which he defends. We are not aware that any one of his creed has defended, or even expressed sympathy with the prisoner or his offence, or the alleged cause of it. Even if any one had—which we do

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH. This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oil. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

not think is possible—there is no ground to institute a comparison as to one system where helpless children are the victims, and the other where action is determined by responsible adults. That one fact makes all the difference, and we will not insult the *Patriot* by the supposition that he and those who agree with him do not see and know it. Nor will the argument as to an isolated case hold good where the other system is admitted by defending it." In our turn we shall not insult our veteran brother by supposing that he or those that agree with *him*, for a moment would *seriously* think of condemning societies, communities, customs or systems by picking up isolated cases of barbarity such as Hari Maiti's case disclosed. D'Cruzes are as abundant in any society as Hari Maitis, and no system or custom is answerable for their villiany. If Hari Maitis preponderate in number in India over the genus D'Cruz, it is because the society of the latter out here is much smaller than that of the former, and possibly because no one cares to extract all the filth from Police reports. The "system" of which Fulmani is supposed to have been the victim is *not* the system that Hindu society or Hindu Sastras sanction, as we have made abundantly clear before. Foreign 'reformers' are not exactly the persons to understand a complex social system like ours, and if they invoke legislative aid in their mistaken notion of things their cry must be in the proverbial wilderness.

WE take the following telegraphic summary of the *Tribune* Defamation case from the *Statesman*:

THE case of alleged defamation brought by Mr. Warburton against the *Tribune* newspaper was heard on Friday by the District Magistrate of Lahore. Messrs. Gouldsbury, Sinclair and Carr Stephen represented Mr. Warburton, Mr. Turner represented the proprietor only, Mr. Daulat Ram represented the editor and printer only, and Messrs. Chatterjee and Bose represented all the three accused. The examination-in chief of Mr. Warburton was proceeded with. The substance of his examination was that he denied ever having brought his influence to bear upon Buldeo Das to compromise the case against the Amritsar native police sergeants; he also denied having recalled and destroyed any *robkars* issued by him, which were all filed. He also denied the charge that he had made Ved Kour sign a false statement that she was not examined in a public place and not otherwise ill-treated. He said that it was false that he had tampered with the account-books of any of the merchants of Amritsar, and he added that the exact amount borrowed by him from people at Amritsar was Rs. 4,500.

On Saturday his examination-in chief was continued and brought to a close. Sirdar Dayal Singh, the proprietor of the *Tribune*, appeared in Court and submitted a written statement renouncing all responsibility in respect of the articles complained of, as according to a verbal agreement the editor had exclusive right to publish anything he liked. The editor also produced a written statement acknowledging his responsibility in the case, and offering to apologise for the statements made by him regarding Mr. Warburton's mother. The printer likewise filed a statement pleading ignorance as to contents of the articles published in the *Tribune*, as he was not educated and did not therefore understand them. Before the court rose for the day Mr. Warburton filed a complaint against Mr. Buchanan, head-master of the Municipal Board School at Guzerat, for writing a letter which appeared in the *Tribune* of 4th June, containing imputations against Mr. Warburton's mother.

ADVICE given by Professor Bazin, Head Doctor at Saint-Louis Hospital:—"It quite satisfied the doctors in all countries to see the effects of 'Guyot's Tar' in order to appreciate at once its importance and the services it can render; this preparation will be soon, I hope, universally adopted." Guyot's Tar is a salutary natural drink, most efficacious in fortifying delicate temperaments and feeble constitutions. "The habitual daily use of tar is highly recommended for convalescents and persons of feeble constitutions; it is an excellent preservative against most epidemical maladies." Guyot's Tar is an efficacious remedy for hepatic and nephritic colics, which it prevents or cures. Guyot's Tar is the hygienic drink in hot weather and during epidemics.

THE apology offered by the *Tribune* to Mr. Warburton regarding the remarks on the latter's mother has been refused by the latter, who, however, leaves it to the Court to consider it in mitigation of the punishment which might be awarded. A summons has been issued in the Warburton *versus* Buchanan case, and was made returnable on 7th October.

WE learn with great solicitude that the health of the Duke of Clarence is causing considerable anxiety. His Royal Highness is said to have not yet got over the fatigue of his Indian tour, and is suffering from intermittent fever. The Indian origin of the fever must be a myth, although it is possible that His Royal Highness' sporting programmes were so arranged as to injure his health by over-exertion and exposure. We regret this very much and earnestly hope that His Royal Highness will soon be restored to health.

THROUGH communication has been restored on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. A correspondent of the *Englishman* says that the road-way over the Puglajorahs has been temporarily made, and the rails relaid. The utmost precaution will have to be taken in running trains over this unsettled part of the line for some time to come, as the ground is in anything but a consolidated state, and the relaying of the line has been a matter of great anxiety to those responsible for the work. All traffic restrictions are, however, removed, and trains have been running since Sunday before last as per time-bill in force before the breaks. Alteration in the time bill however, as regards the Eastern Bengal Railway has been necessited by the breach beyond Bagula, where passengers have yet to be transhipped for some hour. For the present no night trains will run between Calcutta, Goalundo, and Damukdia. The Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway advises intending passenger to put off travelling to Darjeeling until to-morrow to avoid extreme inconvenience in crossing at Damukdia. The new branch line to Rajta is expected to be soon ready.

'LORD CROSS, speaking recently at the Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield, drew attention to the enormous strides India was making, and said Government was doing its utmost to increase railways there. If all the "stride" that the Secretary of State meant to refer to was the railway enterprise of Government, we are afraid we cannot congratulate his lordship on his selection of subjects. The Railway policy of Government is cautious enough by itself no doubt, but the fillip given to it by adventrous people from time to time is positively mischievous. Government cannot be too careful in encouraging 'these enterprises'; for evil effects are sure to be produced when a body of iron-mongers are excited by chimerical visions of wealth in railway ventures at the instance of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State.

FROM THE "GAZETTE DES HOPITAUX," Paris. We have already tried Chassaing's Bidigestive Syrup, Pills and Wine on a great number of patients, and are pleased to be able to state that these medicaments proved most efficacious. After a few days' consumption of the drug, a regular digestion and perfect assimilation was obtained. These new medicines will, therefore, must certainly render great services in therapeutics; and it is on these grounds that we recommend them to our professional brethren. "Dr. Salmon."

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.— *September* 13 1890,

GENERAL.—Mr. T. D. Beighton, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the district of Patna.

The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday, Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-three days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

Babu Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Faridpur, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Madaripur sub-division of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Surya Kumar Agasti, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd August 1890.

Babu Mon Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baukura, is transferred to Cuttack, and is appointed to have charge of the Jajpur sub-division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. S. Davidson, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 1st instant appointing Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ban ura, to have charge of the Jajpur sub-division.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year each—

Mr. E. F. Growse, C. S.

Mr. A. C. Tute, C. S.

Mr. Alan McGavin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Darjeeling, is transferred temporarily to the Sadar station of the Jalpaiguri district.

Babu Juggut Chunder Shome, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backerganj, is transferred temorarily to the Sadr station of the district of Bogra.

Mr. W. A. Gayer, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backerganj, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Dacca.

Mr. J. A. Cave-Browne, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Rungpur.

This cancels the order of the 1st August 1890, transferring Mr. Cave-Browne to Mymensingh.

Mr. T. G. Charles, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, was on leave, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 31st March to the 14th April 1890, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The revd. C. R. T. Winckley, Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, is allowed leave for thirty-four days, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

REGISTRATION.—Babu Khudiram Chatterjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Pirganj in the same district.

Munshi Abdur Rahim, Rural Sub-Registrar of Pirganj, in the district of Dinajpur is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Thakurgaon in the same district.

Moulvi Syed Hossain Quilly Khan, Special Sub-Registrar of Durbhungs, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Gya vice Maulvi Hadi Ali Khan, retired.

Munshi Mahomed Naqui Khan, Rural Sub-Registrar of Gopalganj, in Sarun, is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Durbhunga.

Moulvi Hafiz Mahmad Musa is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Gopalganj in Sarun.

Maulvi Abdus Samed is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Rampal, in the district of Khulna.

Moulvi Abdur Rahman, Rural Sub-Registrar of Goalundo, in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Phulbari, in the district of Dinajpur.

This cancels the order of the 27th June last, appointing Maulvi Abdar Rahman to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jamalpur, in the district of Mymensingh.

JUDICIAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Ranchi, in the district of Lohardugga, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Babu Woodhub Chandra Ray.

Babu Bal Mukundu Dani.

Babu Troilokya Nath Som, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Mohendra Nath Dass, or until further orders.

Babu Ashutosh Mitter, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backerganj to be ordinarily stationed at Perozepur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Har Kumur Roy, or until further orders.

Dr. Robert Arnold Barker, Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore General Bench I, district Hughli, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Jotish Chandra Banerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Moheshpur Municipal Bench, in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Dirgopal Lal of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at the Sadar station of the district of Gya.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Elias S. Gubboy of his appointment as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

Dr. Richard Agustine Selway Chard is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Khagole, in the district of Patna and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Amrita Lal Pal, Subordinate Judge of Gya is allowed leave for one month and ten days under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

Syed Fakhr-ud-din Hossein, Munsif of Patna, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge in the district of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Amrita Lal Pal, or until further orders.

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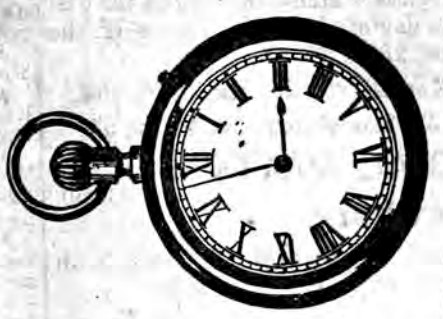

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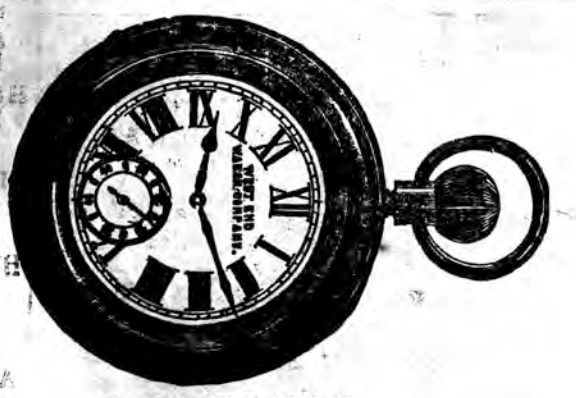

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